DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

Vol. I—No. 101.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at rates published from time to time (or for less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as other advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Legislative Document.

MINORITY REPORT UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The undersigned, one of the committee on the part of the Senate, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message touching the repeal of the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, not concurring in the views embodied in the resolutions submitted by the chairman of that committee, begs leave to submit the following report:

In this, the very crisis of our destiny, when our fate as a free people hangs trembling in the balance, when every energy, every resource, and entire unanimity among our people is indispensably requisite to hurl back the present gigantic, and, as we trust, final assault of the enemy, I deem that the paramount duty of this Legislature, with a view to our speedy independence, is to strengthen the Executive arm, to provide for supplies and reinforcements to the army, and to care for the wants of the families of our soldiers; and that the introduction of other subjects of legislation at this time, tending to question the patriotism and ability of our Confederate rulers and legislators, leading to debates of a party and political character, and enuring to distractions and divisions of sentiment among our people, is unwise, ill-timed, impolitic, and fraught with danger to our cause. Nor does he accept as true, facts stated in the resolutions. He denies the repeated and manifest infractions of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and has yet to be pointed to a single instance. If reference be made to the acts for conscription, the anti-substitute law, and the law for impressments, the answer is, that the courts of the country are the only competent tribunals to decide upon the unconstitutionality of these measures; and that by every supreme judicial tribunal in the States of the Confederacy, in which this question has been tested, these laws have been declared to be constitutional. Neither does he admit, as stated in the second resolution, that the act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* "clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and set at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution."

The *power* in Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ when in cases of invasion or rebellion the public safety may, in its opinion, require it, is indisputable. If it be contended that the act is question is unconstitutional for the reason that it justifies arrests other than upon judicial warrants supported by oath or affirmation, and is in derogation of some of the other safeguards of personal liberty as engrafted upon our Bill of Rights and Constitution from the English Magna Charta and Bill of Rights, the answer is to be found in the fact that these provisions were meant to apply to a nation at peace with foreign powers, and in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility; and the very grant in the same instrument, the Constitution, of the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the great writ, carries with it necessarily, and to make such suspension effectual, the suspension for the time being of these personal privileges. In times of imminent deadly peril to the nation, when its very existence is jeopardied, these ordinary personal privileges must be sacrificed, and are made subservient and subordinate to the safety and existence of the nation and government. The Executive must be authorized to act *promptly*; and the imperative necessities of the case, the good of the whole, demand that the ordinary formalities of the Law, with its inevitable delay should, for the crisis, be dispensed with. The suspension of the privilege of the writ is an extraordinary measure—extra judicial in its character, and to be resorted to only in cases of dire emergency. Its exercise is incompatible with the personal privileges vouchsafed to the individual in other sections of the Constitution, and when the emergency arises these personal privileges must be suspended.

It is indisputable that in England, from whence mainly we derive our ideas of personal liberty, as embodied in her Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, during the many and different periods in which the privilege of the writ has been suspended, in the large majority of cases, where arrests were made, they were made by military authority, or by warrants issuing from the Home Secretary or other departments of State by order of the Executive branch of the government, and not by virtue of judicial warrants supported by oath or affirmation. The undersigned further construes the 3d section of the act referred to by which the President "shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons arrested," as a provision for their benefit, and to ensure them more speedy discharge if improperly detained, than they could otherwise obtain in due course of law.

The undersigned submits that if the third resolution means anything, it means that in no event, nor under any possible circumstances, can the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be necessary or justifiable. This impugns the wisdom of the very framers of our constitution, for if such be the case, whence the propriety or necessity of making an express provision for its suspension, by conferring upon Congress the power in certain cases to suspend it?

The undersigned, understanding that only such portions of the Governor's message as referred to the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was referred to the committee of which he constituted a part, does not feel at liberty to consider and report upon the subject matter of the 4th Resolution, especially as another committee has been appointed to whom that subject was specially referred. But in order that his position may not be misunderstood, he takes occasion to deny that the act "to organize forces to serve during the war" "embraces every State officer in all the departments Executive, Legislative and Judicial," for Congress expressly exempts from its provisions these very officials, besides all others whom the Governor of any State may certify to be necessary in the administration of the State government. While the constitutionality of the conscription acts has been affirmed by the Supreme Courts of almost every State in the Confederacy, it has been denied by no single one, and he is of opinion that at this time, while our enemies are seeking to subjugate and ruin us by sheer force of numbers, that the organization of a reserve force composed of those between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50 years of age, was eminently necessary, wise and expedient.

He therefore respectfully submits that, in any event, the constitutionality of the act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is a question purely for the courts. We sit here as Legislators, not as Judges. Let our Supreme Court decide; it is *its* province, not ours; and any formal judgment of this Legislature upon that point is an assumption of power upon its part, is a departure from the exercise of its legitimate functions, and in the words of one of the resolutions, "violates the fundamental maxim of republican government, which requires a separation of the departments of power." Nor does he deem it incumbent upon this body, especially at a time like the present, to express by legislative action any opinion as to the propriety or expediency of the passage of this act. It was passed by our representatives in Congress, who were the sole judges of its necessity and it was passed by them, as they stated, upon information laid before them of conditions of public danger which rendered their action eminently necessary and proper. If its operation were confined to our own State only, we might be justified in the expression of an opinion as to its expediency. But its operation is co-extensive with the limits of the Confederacy. How are we to know what conditions of danger existed in Louisiana, Tennessee, or elsewhere? Do we even known the condition of danger in our own State, upon which Congress may have been thoroughly and accurately informed? How then can we, in ignorance of the facts and causes upon which this legislation was based, declare it to have been inexpedient and improper?

Finally, the undersigned, though favoring the doctrine of a strict construction of the constitution, and zealous in his devotion to the rights and sovereignty of the States, is unable, under present circumstances, to foresee the manifold dangers and perils attending a temporary suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so graphically portrayed in the resolutions referred to. He has entire confidence in the ability, wisdom, moderation and patriotism of our Executive, the President of the Confederate States, and does not believe that the power conferred upon him by the act in question will be wielded by him to individual oppression or otherwise than for the internal peace, safety and honor of these Confederate States.

He therefore respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

ELI W. HALL.

RESOLUTION ACCOMPANYING THE MINORITY REPORT FROM THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Resolved, That in the present critical juncture of our affairs, it is inexpedient for the Legislature of North Carolina to express any opinion upon the recent legislation of Congress touching the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Martin's Brigade.

Eds. Express:—Will you allow me space enough in your columns for a brief, but faithful account, of the part borne by Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin's Brigade of N. C. troops, in the battle of the 30th inst, between the Confederate and Federal forces, extending across from the Appomattox to the James river.

This Brigade was posted on the extreme right of our line of battle, near Port Walthall Junction, and consisted of the following regiments: The 17th N. C. T., Col. Wm. F. Martin, commanding, on the right; the 60th N. C. T., Col. A. D. Moore, in the centre, and the 42nd N. C. T., Col. J. E. Brown, on the left. [The 50th regiment N. C. T., of this brigade, had been left on duty in North Carolina.] The aggregate strength of these three regiments was —— hundred effective men. Wise's brigade was posted in the rear of Martin's brigade, and held in reserve, the two brigades constituting the division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill.

By a preconcerted arrangement the artillery were to open on the enemy for half an hour, and the entire line was to advance simultaneously. As soon as the roar of artillery had ceased, and a moment of stillness prevailed, the signal to advance was given by a loud cheer from Hoke's division on our left, which was caught up and extended along our lines with an energy and enthusiasm that betokened the dauntless resolution and eager spirit of our men. They were indeed terribly in earnest. At the command "forward," by the General, which was repeated by the subordinate commanding officers, the brigade moved briskly ahead through tangled brush and wood and field, until they came in front of the enemy's line of outer works. The order to charge was given, and the men sprang forward with such impetuosity that, although the works were formidable, and the enemy in great force, nothing could resist their onward progress. Our men pressed hard upon the heels of the retreating foe. General Martin entering the vacated works at the head of his brigade. The enemy poured upon them a few galling vollies, (rendered much less destructive by their evident fright,) and then fled in utter rout to their inner works. Such was the momentum of the assault, and such the terror-stricken flight of the Yankees, that our men could with difficulty be restrained from mounting the works and pursuing them—indeed two of the regiments that reached them first, (because of the shorter distance) did actually pass over into the field beyond before they could be recalled.

In this gallant charge which was essentially and completely successful, Col. John E. Brown, of the 42nd regiment, (erroneously located by you in Clingman's brigade,) and Lt. Col. Jno. C. Lamb, of the 17th regiment, were wounded—the former slightly, the latter severely. They are both most excellent officers, and it is hoped will soon be able to return to the positions which they have filled with so much usefulness to the service and credit to themselves.

The enemy's works having been taken, all hands were set to work to render them a protection against the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, which from pits and inner works were assailing us most furiously. Spades and picks were now as vigorously plied as rifles and muskets had been just before. As the General passed up and down the line directing the work, he was greeted by vociferous cheers, which he vainly endeavored to restrain by telling the men that they must work now to make sure of the fruits of their victory. The batteries of Capt. Blunt ann Capt. Marshall were soon brought into action, and rendered efficient service. Our men pressed hard upon the heels of the retreating foe, Gen. Martin entering the vacated works at the head of his brigade.

During the afternoon, the enemy rallied and made a feeble effort to retake their lost works, but they were received with such terrific vollies of musketry and such a storm of shot and shell from our batteries, that they soon again fled in dismay behind their inner entrenchments.

Where all, officers and men, behaved with such conspicuous gallantry, and covered themselves with such high credit, it would be invidious to make particular reference to individuals. All did their duty nobly—they accomplished the work assigned them to the entire and perfect satisfaction of those high in command, and won for themselves the reputation of soldiers. The Brigade sustained a loss in killed and wounded, of one hundred and twenty-three officers and men.

Thus closed the eventful day rendered even more memorable to North Carolina by the fact that it was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and of the secession of the State from the old Union.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

For the Confederate.

HALIFAX, N. C. May 21st, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: You have already announced in your columns the death of Gen. DANIEL. The people of this section, to whom he was well known, by whom his worth was highly appreciated, and his loss deeply deplored, truly feel that the flattering testimony, borne by you to his merits, is not undeserved.

JUNIUS DANIEL was the only surviving son and descendant of the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel. He was born in the town of Halifax, in June, 1824, and, having received an excellent preliminary education, entered as a cadet at West Point, in the class of 1846. An accidental injury, sustained in artillery drill, threw him him back one year in his course, and he did not graduate until 1851. He remained four years with the old army, serving as first lieutenant in Utah and New Mexico, but the death of his brothers caused him to resign. On his return, he devoted himself to agriculture, had settled a plantation on the Red river in Louisiana, and was there when hostilities commenced.

He was offered a high position by the authorities of Louisiana, but, preferring to serve his native State, he returned here as soon as he could arrange his affairs, and immediately tendered his services to Gov. Ellis. It is known that the latter placed a high estimate on his worth, but the appointments at his disposal having been publicly or privately announced, there was no position vacant at all commensurate with his abilities. He was, however, immediately elected Colonel of the 4th, afterwards 14th N. C. troops. On the reorganization of the army, he was elected to the Colonelcy of two regiments, the 43rd and 45th, and accepted that of the latter, by whose officers he had been unanimously chosen. In the second year of the war he was appointed Brigadier General, and after having participated in many battles, he received a mortal wound on Thursday, the 11th inst., in the engagement at Spotsylvania Court House, and liingered, in full consciousness, until the Saturday following, when he died.

He had read much, especially on subjects connected with military affairs, and his career proves that the service had no more accomplished officer of his grade. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he loved his men and always consulted their safety and comfort. He asked nothing from them which he did not cheerfully yield to his superiors in rank, and he gained the esteem of all such with whom he came in contact, and under whom he served. Gen. D. H. Hill spoke in the highest terms of him characterizing him as an officer of superior merit, who always attended strictly to his duties, and was always at his post when wanted. At Gettysburg he greatly distinguished himself, and one of his captains, also a worthy son of Halifax, informed the writer, that Gen. Lee, who bestows no idle compliments, publicly accosted him with the remark, "Gen. Daniel, your men behaved admirably, and they were admirably handled." Under the circumstances, this may be regarded as the highest testimony to his worth. The same informant thus writes of him: "The General gained much reputation by his conduct at Gettysburg. No one could have acted with more coolness and courage. A ball passed through the top of his hat, just grazing his hair. By his conduct he secured a permanent place in the affections of both officers and men; they now see that although he is strict it is all for the best, and when they are expecting a fight no one will do for them as well as General Daniel."

As a man, he was upright in all his transactions—impressed with the highest sense of honor—strictly moral, and of a character unblemished. His kindness of heart is best illustrated by the fact, that while at home on furlough, about three months ago, he sold his surplus corn at $10 per barrel to the indigent families of soldiers and other poor persons, while it was selling in his vicinity at $75 and $100, and his other surplus produce he sold in like proportion. No man was ever more deeply impressed with the justice of our cause—his sense of duty would have induced him to render his services in any condition however humble. In a conversation with the writer, when he was last here, some reference was made to his promotion, he replied: "That he was not insensible to promotion—that he had been recommended for it, but his purpose was to do his duty in any position to which he might be assigned—the promotion of others excited in him neither envy nor discontent, and he cared not who received the honors, provided we gained the fight." His whole military career was in keeping with these noble sentiments. After he was carried off the field some hope of recovery was held out to him: "I know," said he, "that I must die—I have done my duty—I do not fear death." And when amid the roaring of the guns, the moment of his dissolution was approaching, "how goes the fight," he asked, and when informed that the enemy had been driven back—"thank God for that," he replied—they were his last words—in fifteen minutes thereafter he sank into the sleep of death.

On the morning of this day, the case containing his remains, decorated with flowers woven into a cross, and otherwise artistically arrayed with all the skill that the taste and sympathy of woman could suggest, was followed to the Episcopal Church at this place, where the Rev. Wm. Lightburn officiated. He was buried by the side of his departed relations, beneath the venerable oaks in his old church-yard here, where the dust of many other honored dead reposes. When we "smoothed down his lonely pillow," the same taste and sympathy placed thereon beautiful wreaths, emblematical of his heroism and virtues, and as we turned away we felt the truth of the sentiment then uttered, "that Halifax could boast no nobler son, and the county no braver man or purer patriot." C.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

92-d1t&wtf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

may 2-82-d10t*

To the People of Wilkes County.—Through the numerous solicitations of friends both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF. If I am the choice of the people I hope they will so declare by casting their votes at the next August election, and if I am rejected, I shall consider it just, for the people are the judges.

ma. 18 16-w3t* J. F. ELLER

New Advertisements.

THOMASVILLE BANK.

THOMASVILLE, N. C., May 24th, 1864.

This Bank is ready to discount approved paper

ma 27 104-4t* R. W. SHELLY, Cash'r.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA, Subsistence Department, Raleigh, May 26, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

ma 27-104-tf THOS. R. HOGG.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

GIBSON HILL MINING COMPANY.

THE stock of this rich and valuable GOLD and COPPER MINE, located fifteen miles east from Greensboro', and three fourths of a mile from Gibsonville station, N. C. R. R., which has been profitable worked for the past thirty years, is now offered to any one who may avail themselves of a safe and profitable investment.

This Company is organized under a charter granted by the State of North Carolina, and will receive subscriptions to the capital stock for the next thirty days.

For information in regard to this valuable property, address Dr. D. P. WEIR, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Company, Greensboro', N. C.

DAVID McKNIGHT, Pres't.

Greensboro', May 26. ma 27-105-2t*

Bank of North Carolina.—The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes*, for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.

C. DEWEY, Cash.

Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

$50 Reward.—I will Give the Above reward to any person who will arrest and return to me, or confine in Jail so that I can get him, Negro boy JOHN, belonging to the Estate of A. H. ALLEY. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark, brown color, inteligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be *readily known* by a *hitch* or *stammer* in his voice. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free boy, or claim to belong to some refugee.

GEO. B. HARRIS, Adm. of A. H. Alley.

Henderson, N. C. May 25. 103-d6t

BANK OF WASHINGTON, GREENSBORO, May 24, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.

M. STEVENSON, Cah'r.

ma 26 103-d3taw2w.*

Lost Between Gen. Hospital No 8 and the Baptist Church, on Tuesday night, 24th Inst, a Lady's hair Bracelet, with plain gold clasp and a place for a likeness in the clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mr. D. H. Jones at Gen'l. Hospital No. 8, or at Mr. P. F. Pescud's drug store.

ma 26 103-d2t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorising the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorised by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 28-52-d1t-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, Tooling and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.

R. W. SHELLY Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.

Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1864—7t*

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Gen. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTSEL, Jailer.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap 20 12-w8m

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SLAVE CLAIMS, Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested in the claims for the loss of slaves, which have been presented by Confederate commissioners or recruiting officers, for the use of the Confederate government, and while engaged in laboring on the fortifications, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or sustained disease which have resulted in their discharge, resulted fatally, in organizing at Richmond and have commenced the regular sessions.

Evidence of ownership, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment, and of the time of the death, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and vouched may be addressed to Col. J. B. WADDELL, President State Claims Board, Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-d1w4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,

m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864.

I REQUIRE (25) TWENTY FIVE NO. 1 WOOD Cutters. Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately to

W. S. PEIRCE, Capt. and Post Q. M.

94-d12t

COTTON FOR SALE.

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh. Apply to R. G. LEWIS,

94-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale!!

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINing 225 Acres, of which, 30 Acres are in cultivation and very good condition.

A splendid WATERPOWER with a SAW MILL.

2 CHEEK SAWS (attached)

A GRIST and FLOUR MILL.

2 FRAME HOUSES,

1 KILN, for the purpose of seasoning lumber,

3 BARNS,

2 LOG WAGONS,

STABLES etc.

The purchaser has also the privelege of buying the live Stock on the plantation, such as

HOGS, 17 in number,

2 OXEN,

1 MULE.

The property is about six miles from Raleigh, and the MILL has a splendid run of custom and is in good condition.

Those who wish to purchase, will please, call at Mr. M. Grausman's Store for further information.

m 17 95-d4t.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 23rd inst., and continue until the day of the College Commencement, Thursday, the 2nd day of June.

The Committee of Visitation for the year 1864, consists of

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE, Gov. of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees,

Hon. David L. SWAIN, LL. D. President of the College.

John L. Bailey,	Neill McKay,
John H. Bryan,	Saml. F. Patterson,
John R. J. Daniel,	Thomas Ruffin,
John A. Gilmer,	Jesse G. Shepherd,
Rob't B. Gilliam,	Lewis Thompson,
Calvin Graves,	Edward Warren,
John Kerr,	John C. Williams,
Walter F. Leake,	R. M. Saunders,
Charles Manly,	Thos. Settle,
James T. Morehead,	Patrick H. Winston.
Thomas D. McDowell,	

Such other Trustees as may attend will be considered members of this Committee.

CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y.

Raleigh, May 17th, 1864. 95 d4t.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. Wm. M. GORDON,

ma. 17 95-d3m

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I do only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ma 18 96-1w4w* WM. A. DUKE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 8, Gorgsboro', N. C., May 16th, 1864.

AGREEABLY to General Orders, No. 24 Current Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, an Examining Board, for retiring disabled officers and privates, has been organized at this Hospital.

All who are authorized to appear before a Medical Examining Board, for examination to be retired, are hereby notified that this Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Those interested are respectfully requested to be governed accordingly.

WM. A. HOLT, Sr. Surgeon of Board.

ma 18 96-1w

CARBINE, SHARP, GORGIA, SMITH.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Boston Ball. If you do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to state their utmost only for what they may want.

JOS. B. PERHAM, No. 3 Iron Front, Petersburg, Va.

ma 10-89-d1m

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 26th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. BECALTHY, Auditor

mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

ap 29-86 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14. 90 d3t.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 24 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12—66-d2t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 23, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the coming winter. It will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

WM. H. PELHAM, Capt. & Asst. Q. M.

ap 26-81-d24t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY, FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON WORKS, about August, last year, the following NEGRO men, to wit: JAMES SMITH, Kennedy and Wilson of Rowan Co. Each of the negroes is dark complexion, and about this size, and speaks tolerable well. I will pay the above reward for the apprehension of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO. may 2-86 d2m Iron P. O., N. C.

BANKS Requested to accept and switch at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Eschewing Personalities—Mr. Holden's Opinion of Three.

In 1846, three gentlemen in the county of Johnston, yielded to the invitation of their fellow citizens to become candidates for the Legislature; and being men of some age, and having previously, all of them, canvassed the county, instead of going around and "haranguing for votes," they addressed to the people of Johnston a printed circular. In that circular they stated—"we repeat what we have heretofore said, the success of whig principles is the only means of restoring our much abused country to peace and prosperity."

It seems, then, that they were old line whigs. Indeed the mention of their names will at once locate their politics. They were Col. John McLeod, Rev. Jesse Adams, and Mr. Ashley Sanders. At the time when they issued the circular we are alluding to, we were at war with Mexico. We had defeated her armies, captured and held a large portion of her territory and were threatening her capital. These three gentlemen, as was also a large portion of the whig party, were opposed to the Mexican war, and were opposed to the acquisition of Mexican territory; and in their circular they thus set forth their opposition:

"We foresaw that war with its train of horrors "would come. * * It was said by our oppo- "nents that there would be no war. * * Who "is answerable for all this blood? The Whigs "were for peace at the last election. The Whig "party are now for ending this expensive war on "honorable terms. We are for peace, are you "for war, fellow citizens? No, fellow citizens: "this war ought to stop; and as the more power- "ful nation, we ought to be the first to offer the "hand of peace to Mexico."

Our readers are perhaps prepared to hear that Mr. Holden concurred in these reasonable sentiments. But such is not the case. He immediately fired up. He regarded it as a personal attack on him—one of those cases where he could not "eschew personalities," but where he was "obliged to resort to them in self defence."

He published the circular as "THE TORY CIRCULAR"—

"Put forth under the auspices of that most windy Colonel, and the Rev. Jesse Adams, aided and abetted by——achieves for its authors an infamous notoriety." He spoke of the signers as "owls and ravens—birds of ill omen and of filth—they line their own nest and croak evil all the time.

"It is in such a moment that these miserable night owls hoot out their traitorous croakings.—Yet Tory McLeod and his Reverend co-adjutor, think our country all in the wrong."

And after the election, when their "*attack*" had ceased, Mr. Holden still kept up his self-defence thus:

"But matter for the sincere rejoicing of all patriots is, that the notorious John McLeod has been consigned by the people of Johnston to most righteous defeat. This man, as he has sought popularity and place by the most unfair and disreputable means, so he deserves no compassion in his defeat; but will receive now, as heretofore the deep contempt and scorn of all honorable men."

Thus in a few phrases and after the most approved fashion, Mr. Holden affixes to the three gentlemen we have named, the title of TORIES—dirty, filthy birds—*owls*, night owls—Traitors—and dismisses them to an infamous notoriety, beneath the scorn and contempt of their fellows! Yet these three gentlemen, John McLeod, Ashley Sanders and the Rev. Jesse Adams, were held to be quite respectable citizens of Johnston and worthy men; and their only offence to Mr. Holden was, that in a war when we were the invaders—when we were the stronger—when we had really conquered our weaker adversary—these three gentlemen advocated *negotiations for peace*.

Besides the wanton and insulting personality which Mr. Holden indulged in, this question necessarily arises: If men who favored peace in our war with Mexico were tories and traitors, simply because they advised the "holding out the hand of peace" to a nation we were invading, what right has Mr. Holden to complain of it now, when an enemy is invading us, he cries peace, and is willing to take the best he can get? What right has he to complain, if men apply to him the same epithets of "Tory and Traitor," which he designated as appropriate to the offence?

We believe that all of these gentlemen are dead; but they have left numerous friends, who will be somewhat struck at something like a coincidence in the piece we have quoted. All the above quotation may be found in the Raleigh *Standard*, 22nd July, 1846. As for Mr. Sanders, Mr. Holden not only subjected him to the denunciations, but undertook to make him ashamed of his own work. *See the paper.*

The Struggle Said to be Renewed.

The Petersburg *Express* of Wednesday morning had learned from a gentleman who left Richmond Tuesday evening at a late hour, that the great struggle between Grant and General Lee, was renewed yesterday.—At 5 p. m., the battle was reported to be general and raging furiously, between Bowling Green and Hanover Junction. If this be true, we shall have something by telegraph on the subject before going to press.

Our latest Northern dates represent Grant to have received 25,000 veteran reinforcements, as being ready to renew the bloody conflict.

Read This.

The President has announced to the sitting Congress, that the reasons which impelled him to ask the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* continue in full force: That the act of suspension has been of salutary effect, and that by means of it the military preparations have been hastened which have enabled us to beat back the powerful effort of Grant for the capture of Richmond.

There is a sublimity about the manner of the President, when he meets the demands of an imposing crisis. He makes no ostentation; affects no display, and risks no exposure; but with the calmness of a wise and prudent leader, and the firmness of a hero, he announces his purpose and policy, however for the time it may conflict with the timid notions of the weak, or the ruinous counsels of the unscrupulous and vain.

Standing at the highest point of elevation to command the most extensive view of the situation—the centre to which verge all the sources of information, who so capable as he to discern the necessities: who so interested as he, faithfully to represent them. That he has faithfully represented them on this question, no man who is familiar with the State of things in the short past of North Carolina, indeed as they exist here now, and as they will appear in the very speedy future, can doubt that but for the suspension of the writ of the *habeas corpus*, there would ere this have been bloodshed in North Carolina; and Mr. Holden, the rife cause of the evil, instead of now walking our streets a free man, still able to carry on his less dangerous but equally mischievous work, would have been covered with the sod of the valley—a dead corpse in his grave—and more than he. The point had been almost reached: and armed organizations for defence were soon to become a necessity, when this wise legislation arrested the evil.

Why, do people know, that there are now in this Legislature, members, respectable men, who if brought to the book and required to swear, would be obliged to say, that at or near the close of the last Session, Mr Holden communicated to them the purposes of his convention: That it was to take the State out of the Confederacy, and make terms with the enemy; and he made the prediction that it would be done in less than six months!

Although Mr. Holden now denies, through his paper, that he had any such purpose, yet it was told to Gov. Vance at the time; and while it did not convince him of any general purpose of the kind, it satisfied him of Mr. Holden's intentions.

We did not derive this information from Gov. Vance. We have it from authority reliable. We have the permission to call the names; and we now say with great respect to the three gentlemen, that they owe it to their country to come out and expose the plot, as they heard it from the mouth of Mr. Holden, so that Gov. Vance may be justified before the public in saying at Wilkesboro', that there was "a notion that we must have a convention that we must secede from the Southern Confederacy."

There is much more than this; and before long it "will out." If necessary, it must be brought out by an oath. But the gentlemen of whom we speak can communicate this fact to the public, *at once*. There are no more respectable men than they are. Their statement will carry the weight of solid truth, and it will deprive Mr. Holden of every hope; for it will make it a moral offence to society to vote for or support him. This, which we are assured *is fact*, so assured that we have not a doubt of it, cannot be divulged too soon; and we appeal to the three gentlemen, as patriots—we have confidence that they are such—to make the announcement, and end at once this wretched exhibition which North Carolina is making before the nation—where petty politicians are fiddling on the strings of party, while the nation is ablaze with battle, and our fields are deluged with the blood of the slaughter, and the air is rent with the cries of the wounded and the wail of the mourners. Let us put an end to this shame, by exposing the author and by hiding him out of sight beneath the public odium. The three gentlemen to whom we have alluded can do this work of patriotism. Be theirs the honor.

Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill.

The *Express* of Wednesday, pays the highest compliment to the skill and efficiency of this distsnguished officer, and says that to no one of the gallant defenders of the city of Petersburg do they owe greater obligations than to Major General D. H. Hill. The *Express* says—we have the assurance of persons competent to pronounce an opinion in the matter, that it was chiefly due to the indefatigable activity, the professional skill, and the characteristic gallantry of this able and veteran soldier, that Butler's Expeditions against Petersburg, were so successfully frustrated. We have the greatest pleasure in making this acknowledgement of gratitude to Gen. Hill, as the service he rendered us was the voluntary impulse of his own patriotic heart.

From Petersburg.

The *Express* of Wednesday, says there was nothing done yesterday, save the occasional firing of a picket, and the inevitable random shells of the gunboats. These craft, it seems, roam up and down either river as far as they dare go, and throw a shell over in the direction of the rebels, merely to keep their hands in. Both armies are said to be now very busily using the "shovel and the hoe," and the outer lines are not more than seventy-five yards apart.

The Piedmont railroad is finished and the cars are running from Danville to Greensboro'.

KILPATRICK WOUNDED.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, captured near Dalton, states that the Federal cavalry raider, Kilpatrick, was winged through the thigh in the fighting near Resaca on Friday last.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, to wit: Mr. Copeland's substitute for the report of the committee on *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Copeland advocated the substitute as a compromise between the friends and the opponents of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Sharpe opposed the views of Mr. C., arguing that the Legislature of North Carolina should speak its sentiments irrespective of Congress.

Mr. Outlaw spoke at some length in opposition to the report of the committee, deprecating party strife, urging a united effort in the maintenance of the common cause; and vindicating the right of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He did not know the facts which influenced Congress in the act of suspension, and had he been a member of Congress, they might have been sufficient to convince him of its necessity, although it is a right which should be exercised only in extreme cases.

Mr. Brown spoke with much emphasis, urging that the true way to secure and perpetuate our liberties is by a strict support of the Confederate Constitution.

The amendment of Mr. Copeland was rejected.

The question then recurred on the report of the committee. A division being called for there were, yeas, 21; nays, 24.

Mr. Wiggins moved to strike out the 4th resolution, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Aycock, Carroway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Halll, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Young—20.

NAYS—Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Mathews, Murrill, Neal, Patten, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley—25.

The question arising on the adoption of the resolutions of the committee in the whole, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patten, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley, and Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harriss of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins and Young—19.

Mr. Lassiter moved to reconsider.

Mr. Arendell moved to lay the motion on the table. Adopted.

Committee on the bill for appointing a commissioner to superintend the collection of dues to the legal representatives of deceased soldiers, reported favorably to its passage, with some amendments.

Several reports from the House, which were referred.

Mr. Young introduced a bill to incorporate a railroad exporting, importing and manufacturing company, limiting the capital stock to 1 000 000, on the specie basis. Referred.

Mr. Hoke offered a resolution requiring the Governor to make a report of the disposition of funds appropriated to the medical department. Adopted.

A resolution from the House, exhorting the people to lay aside all party feeling, and address themselves with unanimity in securing the common weal of the country, was adopted.

Mr. Outlaw offered a resolution in regard to the arrest of citizens by Colonel James Hinton, in the first Congressional district, passed.

Bill incorporating the Plasterbanks and Salt Works Railrod Company, passed its 3d reading.

Bill to prevent persons from removing from this State during the continuance of this war, rejected.

Adjourned to 4 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Bryan, who was absent when the vote was taken on yesterday, on the resolutions in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee of Finance, reported a resolution concerning Confederate Treasury Notes in the State Treasury, and a bill to appropriate money for the military establishment of the State—(appropriates $1,505,900.) Passed first reading.

Mr. McCormick, from the joint select committee, on the subject of impressments, reported a bill to secure the citizens of North Carolina from illegal impressments and other seizures of property. Passed first reading.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution appropriating $8.000 to renew and improve the fencing around the Executive Mansion. Passed first reading.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to amend the act to establish the 8th Judicial Circuit, and a bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in Buncombe and Madison counties.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to authorize an increase of the rates on the Buncombe Turnpike Roads.

Mr. McAden, a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad.

Mr. Riddick, a resolution in favor of D. F. Bayley.

BILLS ON CALENDAR.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Lenoir county to appoint a Tax Collector, passed 3d reading.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, was rejected on 2d reading. Ayes 18, nays 70.

A resolution in favor of Walter A. Thompson; a bill to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties; a bill for the better regulation for the Western Turnpike Road.

A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors, was put on its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill was amended by providing that none of its penalties shall apply to persons distilling spiritsous liquors from fruit. The bill then passed its 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company, passed 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home defence, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Cobb.

A bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge, (Free Accepted Masons,) and a bill to legalize certain acts of the term of the County Court of Madison County, informally held, passed 3rd readings.

A resolution concerning prices, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution in favor of Alexander Houston, and a bill concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse River, passed 2d reading.

A bill to authorise the Governor to purchase leather for the indigent families of soldiers, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A message from the Governor, transmitting a communication from Chief Justice Pearson, the report of Major Foote and other papers relative to outrages committed in Yadkin county by a detachment of Gen. Morgan's troops, commanded by Lt. Col. T. W. Napier; ordered to be printed and refered to a select committee.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting papers, &c., in response to a resolution of enquiry relative to the issuing Commissary stores, forage, &c., to officers and employees of the several military departments. Sent to the Senate.

The special order for 12 o'clock viz, the resolutions concerning Governor Vance, was taken up, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, exppressive of confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, the amendment was withdrawn and the resolutions as sent from the Senate were adopted.

A bill to amend an act for the improvement of roads in Buncombe, Madison, and Yancy counties, and a bill concerning public roads in Sampson county, passed their 2d reading.

A resolution in favor of J. T. Walker; a bill to amend an act authorizing the issuing of small Treasury notes, were rejected on 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription; a bill to repeal an act of 1861, in relation to providing winter clothing for N. C. Troops, and a bill to amend the charter of a Turnpike road in Buncombe county, passed 2d reading.

A resolution relative to Confederate Treasury notes received by fiscal agents of the State, was laid on the table.

A resolution in favor of the sufferers from the burning of the Town of Washington.

A bill to amend an act to extend the Charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and a bill to incorporate the Island Ford Toll Bridge Company passed 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company, was laid on the table.

A bill transferring county causes pending in the courts of certain counties.

A bill to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial circuits; a bill to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp; resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county, and a resolution concerning acts of Congress, passed their 2d reading.

The special order for one o'clock p. m. the resolutions in reference to a basis of peace introduced by Mr. Shephard, was taken up.

The committee reported substitutes for the 4th and 5th resolutions, and an additional resolution, as an amendment, which were adopted. The resolutions as amended are as follows:

Resolved, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the days to come, anxiously, yet patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace, purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

Resolved, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of any one of the Confederate States of America, whether in a Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendency, in producing divisions among ourselves, in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

Resolved, That the history of North-Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to conquest and subjugation, nor to a re-construction of the Union, (which is subjugation tolerated with imbecile and unmanly forbearance,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable basis.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to those of the Confederate States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

Resolved, That we urge upon the constitutional authorities of the country, to omit no fitting opportunity of offering peace to the enemy, on the terms set forth in these resolutions; yet having full confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of the President and of the Senate of the Confederate Government, we abide by their judgment as to the mode and time of tendering negotiations to the authorities of the United States, believing that a common feeling of honor, interest and safety will accomplish the most happy results for us and our posterity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the President of the Confederate States, and to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. McAdden moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, that whilst we regard the present war between the Confederate States and the United States, as a war of self defence, on the part of the Confederate States, yet we do not hesitate to declare, that, for the sake of humanity, it becomes our government, though its appropriate constitutional departments, to use its earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carnage; and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal successes of our arms, and on other occasions, when none can impute its action to alarm, instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our enemy an official offer for peace, on the basis of independence and nationality, with the proposition that the doubtful border States shall settle the question for themselves, by conventions to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces of both sides from their limits.

Resolved, That we believe this course, on the part of our Government, would be hailed by our people and soldiery as an assurance that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their suffering unnecessarily prolonged.

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of the State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained, upon just and honorable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first taken upon the motion to strike out. The yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Shepherd.

Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Bembury, Best, Bond, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Harriss, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Love, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskins, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd—11.

The resolutions were then adopted, Ayes 78, Nays 11.

The House then adjourned until, to-morrow morning nine o'clock a. m.

From Georgia

[From the Atlanta Appeal, May 22.]

THE FRONT—THE ENEMY DECLINES BATTLE.

Contrary to the expectation so generally entertained by every one, at the front as well as in the city, two days ago, no engagement of a general character has taken place above, the enemy having declined the wager of battle tendered by Gen. Johnston in his order of Thursday morning. At that time both armies were in position to have made a trial of strength of a decisive character, but up to ten o'clock last night nothing of the kind occurred: indeed, during the day yesterday there was much less than the usual amount of skirmishing.

Sherman continues to rely upon his supposed superiority of numbers, and consequent ability to continue flank movements with safety. On Thursday night word was received at headquarters that a large body of the enemy were endeavoring to turn our left, and a reconnoisance developed the fact that about 15,000 has crossed the Etowah eight miles above Rome, and were advancing up Cedartown valley, through which there is an excellent road that taps the railroad at Marietta, in Gen. Johnston's rear. At the same time rumors of a similar movement on our right were current, but these proved foundationless. At two o'clock on Friday morning a portion of our troops, who were then engaged in erecting temporary defenses along the expected lines of battle in front of Cass station, were put in motion, and commenced crossing the river to intercept the flanking column of the enemy. At a late hour it was discovered that the bulk of the Yankee army was engaged in new movements of such a character as to render the lines at Cassville not only untenable, but also useless as a military position, and accordingly during the day yesterday our whole army was again put in motion and crossed to the south bank of the Etowah. Unless, therefore, the Federal column can be encountered and thrashed in detail, we may expect the next stand to be made on the Chattahoochee, where preparations have long been made to dispute the passage by the enemy, should fortune favor him with the opportunity of making the attempt.

Passengers who left the front at 8 o'clock last night, report but little excitement at the unexpected turn affairs had taken. A little rest from the fatigue incurred in previous severe labors, had been enjoyed by the troops, and although they were, it must be confessed, surprised at the order to continue to retrograde, all this disappeared, and the old bouyant and defiant spirit again obtained, when it became generally known that the enemy, coward-like; had declined to fight, and was again threatening the rear. Under every circumstance, no matter how apparently disheartening, our brave troops are hourly demonstrating that they can be relied upon, and have every confidence in the discretion of the leader who is directing their movements.

The army correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* states that a few days since a soldier cried out to Gen. Johnston, "General don't fall back any further, we are getting mighty tired." "I am not retreating," said the general, "the enemy is on our flank and rear, and we must face the foe." "Bully for you," cried the soldier, and the ranks gave their pet general three cheers.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the Fifty-sixth North Carolina troops, commanded by Colonel P F Faison, Ransom's brigade, in the engagement near Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Lieut-Colonel G G Lake, in shoulder.

Company B, Killed—Private D P Blizzard. Wounded—Lieutenant A R Carver, in arm, severely, private John Tart, in knee.

Co. C, Wounded—Corporal J Mathews, in leg, private William Childers, in shoulder, severely.

Co. D, Wounded—Private J Bowers, in shoulder.

Co. E, Wounded—Sergeant I N Clark, captured, private Benjamin Garner, captured, B F Sikes, in hand, severely.

Co. F, Wounded—Lieutenant A R Grigg, in head, privates W C Wolf, in shoulder, severely, M W Crowder, in arm and side.

Co. G, Killed—Private Jas Tucker. Wounded—Privates Robert P Smith, in hand, Robert C Love, in head.

Co. H, Wounded—Sergeant Thomas J Montague, in shoulder, slightly, corporal N A Horne, on wrist, privates David May, in hand, slightly, James O Scoggins, in side, severely. Missing and supposed to be wounded, Lieutenant R W Belo, sergeant S A Thompson, corporal H C Murchison, supposed to be killed; privates William F Lackey, supposed to be killed, H Bledsoe, J Bolin, G W Bogle, S L Carden, John Lee, Frank Patterson, W T Patterson, T J Peel, Martin Stewart, J H Vickers, W S Whitaker, Gaston Roberts. Missing, N P Combs, J L Casote, J S Massey.

Co. I, Wounded—sergeant C P Tanner, in side and thigh, privates G W Spurlin, in arm, D P Smart, in thigh, J M Michael, in hand, J W Campe, in neck, Thomas Owens, in shoulder, G J Horton, in shoulder.

Co. K, Wounded—Sergeant J J McNeely, in arm, privates G W Edwards, in shoulder, Z Morgan, in side, severely, A C Shields, in hand.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	2
Wounded,	45
Missing,	3
Total,	50

North Carolina papers please copy.

JOHN W. FAISON, Adjutant.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, May 24.

From the Westward and Eastward to Columbus, the homeless people of Northern Georgia are crowding into this city to wait the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the Federals. The relief committees here are pouring out everything that can be obtained for their sustenance, and come now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to ask help and immediate relief. We need clothes for women and children, bacon, fresh meats, and corn. These can be delivered to the agents of the Southern Express Company, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President Relief Committee, Atlanta. Also need information as to where any member of destitute families can find shelter and food, and will the press please publish this and aid in the matter.

Two press reporters came from the army this evening. The intelligence is mostly of a character which prudence requires to be held from publication for a time. Movements looking to a secure base of the army have been completed.

The Yankee army are reported moving up to Dallas in force this morning. Some skirmishing took place on our left. The alarm, in this city has in a large measure subsided. Several days will elapse before a general engagement will take place.

☞ We have been requested to remind all the donors to the Orphan Endowment Fund, that to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock, they are to assemble at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in this city. As the Charter is to be adopted and the proposition from the Masons in regard to St. John's College, will come up, it is hoped that all will be present.

The Situation of Our Armies.

The Goldsboro' *Journal* briefly and satisfactorily sums up the situation of our armies, as follows:

Grant having evidently abandoned his intention of making a race with Lee for Richmond by the Brook road, by the stirring battles of the Wilderness on the 5th and 6th, and also by his attempt on Spotsylvania Courthouse, where he again encountered Lee on the 10th and 12th, has now sought another route and he slides down to Massaponax Church, thence to Milford and Bowling Green. It is true, geographically speaking, that in all these movements Grant has been nearing Richmond, step after step.

This disposition of the Yankee forces would necessitate Gen. Lee to make the line of the Mattapony his standing point in front of Grant, were he disposed to accommodate the "man on horseback." But the line of the Mattapony is not a propitious one for Gen. Lee to hold, as is sagely remarked by the Richmond *Sentinel*. A glance at the map shows this. From the junction of the rivers that form it, as well as spell it, down to the mouth of the Polecat, its course is nearly south—almost in a line to Richmond. If, therefore, Lee confronted Grant on its banks, nothing could prevent the latter from moving by his left flank, of which he is so fond, down to the crossing we have above referred to. The North Anna and the Pamunkey present very different features, for their course is nearly all that could be desired.

Hanover Junction is in the angle or fork formed by the junction of the North and South Anna rivers. The line of the North Anna and Pamunkey will, therefore, secure the junction of the two railroads, and the use of both for the supply of an army from Richmond. It would not be in the power of raiders to intervene, the distance being too short for that. The nearness and the use of two roads, would also give great facilities for the combination and concentration of our various forces. While such would be our advantages on this line, Grant's difficulties would be greatly increased by the increased distance from his base, and in case of disaster his danger also would be much greater.

Consequently we are not surprised to find in our telegraphic news, received yesterday morning, that Gen. Lee has abandoned the Mattapony and has made the North Anna his line. Upon this line, then, Grant must fight Lee, or he must swing further down to the left towards the White House and the Peninsula, where McClellan found his military grave.—We do not think Grant will do this and therefore expect him to attack Lee's chosen line, with disastrous consequences to his hopes and his army.

At the South side Butler is closely confined by Beauregard. With a mere handful of men the Beast can be kept in harmless obscurity, and we look at no distant day to his ingloriously sneaking off, gunboats and all.

In Georgia, Johnston is toying with Sherman. We feel quite easy on that question. Johnston will fight or fall back as best suits him, and when he does fight it will be on his chosen ground. General Scott's advice to a Federal commander was "Beware of Lee advancing, and watch Johnston at a stand, *but the devil himself would be defeated in the attempt to whip him retreating.*

All is bright and cheerful. Let us at home aid our Generals in supplying them with men and supplies, and all will be well.

Casualties in Co A, 27th Regiment, N. C. T., in the first day's fight in the Wilderness—Capt John D. Bryan, commanding.

Killed—Sergt B J Rhodes, R Holloman, Wm Flowers. Wounded—Corpl S B Kilpatrick, private W T Musgrave, John Pike, Neil McLain, John Mannis, M Cole, R Ward, D Register, A Day, A Watson, T C Overman, N Riley, A Langston, thigh broken and in arm, sergt N L Whitley, slightly wounded since.

BANKS' SURRENDER.—The following, from the Macon *Telegraph*, is a good commentary on the contradictory reports which we are receiving daily from the seat of war in Louisiana.

The probabilities are that Banks has actually surrendered, or will be compelled to do so; but it seems impossible to get a straight, authentic story across the Mississippi river. The stream itself is so crooked that intelligence, in coming across, gets a cork screw twist, till no man can tell the end, beginning, or middle, of the story.

DEATH OF GEN. JENKINS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* announces the death of Gen. Albert G. Jenkins, recently wounded in the fight near Dublin Depot. His wound was such as to require the removal of the arm at the shoulder joint, an operation from which he did not recover.

Gen. Jenkins was a most gallant and useful officer, a gentleman of talents, distinction and high promise, and a noble and zealous patriot. Honored be his name.